POPULATION AND HABITAT OBJECTIVES

Population objectives

Individual species approach. Numerical population objectives provide measurable, scientifically-based targets for use in conservation planning. These objectives function as marketing tools, as a basis for setting habitat objectives, and as performance indicators. They need to be understandable, measurable, and consistent with agency and other plans (e.g., recovery plan goals for endangered species, flyway plans). During planning meetings, a consensus was reached by the Regional Waterbird Working Group to use the PIF approach to objective setting, with some necessary modifications.

- In the PIF approach, population objectives are based on the degree of population change or population trend (PT), indicated by Breeding Bird Survey (BBS) data since 1966, and objectives were defined for different PT levels. The overall objective is to return populations towards historic levels in the early BBS years (1966-68). However, in most cases, BBS data is poor as an index to waterbird population trends, and most historic waterbird populations suffered their greatest declines before BBS was initiated. Also, since most waterbird species are long-lived (K-selected species), their populations change more slowly than landbirds, so it is appropriate to use a longer period to evaluate population trends. Therefore, we chose 50 years for the period to recover these long-lived species. Revised PT index definitions are in Table 19.

- The group also decided that population objectives were not needed for Low Concern, Not at Risk, or Peripheral species. Low Concern species will be included in monitoring objectives.

- If state plans had established a PT score, this was used, although some are based on BBS data which may be misleading.

- For priority migrant species, we did not set numeric population objectives, but will set habitat objectives in the habitat objective section. These species were ranked as PT = 3 with an objective to maintain or increase their current numbers.

- For some breeeding species that were extirpated in a state, a PT of 5 was assigned (e.g., Common Loon in California and Oregon in BCR 9).

- Western and Clark s grebes were assigned the same ranking in each BCR because they have similar habitat requirements and would mutually benefit from management actions.

- Because most of the data quality is poor (3 or less), objectives derived from these estimates should be considered interim until better data is available.

Justifications for species PT scores are in Tables 20-23. Tables 24-27 summarize population objectives derived using this process for each BCR by state, while Table 28 summarizes population objectives for each state by BCR. Numbers for each state were based on current data from each as a contribution to the entire BCR. They were rounded off to the nearest ten and then added together for a total objective for each BCR.

Please carefully review and comment on the following draft criteria definitions in Table 18 for defining population trend to be used for categorizing assignment of objective levels. See also the justification write-ups for each species by BCR below.

Table 19. Definitions of population trend (PT) indices for high and moderate priority waterbird species in the Intermountain West Region Waterbird Conservation Plan, and guidelines for establishing numerical population objectives.

PT index	Definition	Population objective criteria
PT = 5	Species with biologically significant population decline since settlement, or have experienced significant range contraction. This includes species that were severely impacted by market hunting, habitat loss, and contaminants (primarily DDT-DDE), and also with evidence of recent declines.	Double the current population over the next 50 years.
PT = 4	Species with possible or moderate population decline, or species that experienced significant historic declines which have not fully recovered, but show an increasing trend.	Increase the current population by 50% over the next 50 years.
PT = 3	Species with uncertain or unknown past trend or which historically declined and have apparently recovered with stable trends. Priority migrant species are also included, but will not receive numerical objectives (only habitat objectives).	Maintain or increase the current population over the next 50 years while simultaneously improving our knowledge of population status.
PT = 2	Species with possible or moderate increase.	Maintain the current population over the next 50 years.
PT = 1	Species with large population increase.	Maintain the current population over the next 50 years.

PLEASE CAREFULLY REVIEW THE FOLLOWING JUSTIFICATIONS FOR RANKING POP. TREND (PT) SCORES FOR HIGH AND MODERATE CONCERN SPECIES FOR EACH BCR.

- **WHICH SPECIES SHOULD BE DOUBLED. WHICH SHOULD INCREASE BY 50%? WHAT OBJECTIVES MAY NOT BE FEASIBLE (E.G., INCREASE SANDHILL CRANES BY 50% IN BCR 9).**
- **DO ANY SPECIES (E.G., CORMORANTS) NEED TO HAVE A REDUCE POPULATION OBJECTIVE?**
- **HOW WOULD YOU CHANGE DEFINITIONS TO BETTER FIT BIRDS INTO OBJECTIVE CATEGORIES?**
- **ALL HIGH AND MODERATE CONCERN MIGRANT SPECIES WERE PLACED IN PT = 3 SO THAT THE OBJECTIVE IS TO MAINTAIN OR INCREASE CURRENT NUMBERS. HABITAT OBJECTIVES WILL BE THE FOCUS FOR THIS GROUP. DOES THIS MAKE SENSE?**
- **ALL LOW CONCERN AND NOT-AT-RISK SPECIES WILL BE CONSIDERED IN PT = 3 SO THAT THE OBJECTIVE IS ONLY TO MAINTAIN CURRENT NUMBERS. DOES THIS MAKE SENSE?**
- **FOR PRIORITY SPECIES WHICH ARE STAGING (NOT BREEDING), THE OBJECTIVE SHOULD BE TO MAINTAIN STAGING HABITAT FOR AT LEAST THE CURRENT POPULATION LEVELS AND NO NUMERIC OBJECTIVE IS ASSIGNED. I DON T THINK WE SHOULD DERIVE INCREASED NUMERIC OBJECTIVES FOR STAGING NUMBERS BECAUSE POPULATIONS ARE LIKELY MORE DEPENDENT ON BREEDING AND WINTERING AREAS. FOR EXAMPLE, LESSER SANDHILL CRANES IT WOULD MAKE NO SENSE TO GIVE THEM A PT=4 AND HAVE AN INCREASED OBJECTIVE OF 37,500**

BECAUSE ENHANCING STAGING HABITAT WOULD NOT LIKELY DIRECTLY LEAD TO INCREASING POPULATION.

" WHAT ABOUT THE 30-YEAR PERIOD?

" RESTORING HISTORIC POPULATIONS MAY NOT BE FEASIBLE FOR MANY SPECIES. WHICH? WE OFTEN DON T KNOW WHAT HISTORICAL NUMBERS ARE.

" SHOULD THERE BE A MINIMUM NUMBER? FOR EXAMPLE, FOR CLARK S GREBE IN NEW MEXICO THE OBJECTIVE IS 10.

Table 20. Justification for population trend (PT) scores for high and moderate priority waterbird species in Bird Conservation Region (BCR) 9. Some species are not listed even though they may have special state status.[1]

Species	PT index	Trend justification
Greater Sandhill Crane (CVP) (b)	PT = 5	WA: Extreme historic declines due to market hunting and habitat loss (Littlefield and Ivey 2002). State recovery plan set population objective. PT = 5.
	PT = 4	CA: Historic declines due to market hunting and habitat loss (Littlefield and Ivey 2002). Recent breeding surveys (Ivey and Herziger 2001) suggest potential for expansion into former range. PT = 4. NV: Historic declines due to market hunting and habitat loss (Littlefield and Ivey 2002). Potential for expansion into former range. PT =4.
	PT = 3	OR: Historic declines due to market hunting and habitat loss (Littlefield and Ivey 2002). Recent breeding surveys (Ivey and Herziger 2000) suggest remaining available habitat is close to saturation in the state. PT = 3.
Greater Sandhill Crane (CVP) (m)	PT = 3	CA, OR: Migrant. PT = 3.
Greater Sandhill Crane (LCRVP) (b)	PT = 4	ID: PT set at 4 (Idaho PIF 2000). PT = 4. NV: Recovering from historic declines, now overall trend is stable (Pacific Flyway Council 1995). Potential for expansion into former range. PT = 4.
	PT = 3	UT: PT set at 3 (Parrish et al. 2002). PT = 3.
Greater Sandhill Crane (RMP) (b)	PT = 4	ID: PT set at 4 (Idaho PIF 2000). PT = 4.
	PT = 3	UT: PT set at 3 (Parrish et al. 2002). PT = 3.
Lesser Sandhill Crane (PFP) (m)	PT = 3	CA, OR, WA: Migrant. PT = 3.
Yellow Rail (b)	PT = 5	CA: Former nesting Mono County (Grinnell and Miller 1944). PT = 5.
	PT = 3	OR: Uncertain trend. PT = 3.
California Gull (b)	PT = 3	ID: PT set at 3 (Idaho PIF 2000). PT = 3.
	PT = 1	CA, NV, OR, WA: Increasing trend. PT = 1.
		UT: PT set at 1 (Parrish et al. 2002). PT = 1.
Franklin s Gull (b)	PT = 3	ID: PT set at 3 (Idaho PIF 2000). PT = 3.
		UT: PT set at 3 (Parrish et al. 2002). PT = 3.
	PT = 1	CA: First nesting at Lower Klamath NWR in 1990. Over 150 in Klamath Basin in 2003 (Shuford et al. 2004). PT = 1. OR: First nesting at Malheur NWR in 1947, significantly increasing trend (Ivey and Herziger 2003c). PT = 1.
Forster s Tern (b)	PT = 3	CA, NV, OR, WA: Uncertain trend. PT = 3. ID: PT set at 3 (Idaho PIF 2000). PT = 3. UT: PT set at 3 (Parrish et al. 2002). PT = 3.
Black Tern (b)	PT = 4	CA: Declining (Shuford 1999). PT = 4.
	PT = 3	ID: PT set at 3 (Idaho PIF 2000). PT = 3. NV, OR, WA: Equivocol or unknown (Shuford 1999). PT = 3. UT: PT set at 3 (Parrish et al. 2002). PT = 3.

Eared Grebe (m)	PT = 3	CA, NV, OR, UT, WA: Migrant. PT = 3.

Table 20. Justification for population trend (PT) scores for high and moderate priority waterbird species in Bird Conservation Region (BCR) 9 (cont.). Some species are not listed even though they may have special state status.[1]

Species	PT index	Trend justification
Western Grebe (b)	PT = 4	CA, OR: Historic declines due to market hunting and contaminants, current threats such as water drawdown (Ivey 2004). PT = 4.
		ID: PT set at 3 (Idaho PIF 2000), but recent water level drawdowns and boating disturbance issues (C. Moulton, pers. comm.). PT = 4.
		NV: Historic decline (e.g., Topaz Lake). PT = 4.
	PT = 3	UT: PT set at 3 (Parrish et al. 2002). PT = 3.
		WA: Unknown trend. PT = 3.
Clark s Grebe (b)	PT = 4	CA, OR: Historic declines due to market hunting and contaminants, current threats such as water drawdown (Ivey 2004). PT = 4.
		ID: PT set at 3 (Idaho PIF 2000), but recent water level drawdowns and boating disturbance issues (C. Moulton, pers. comm.). PT = 4.
		NV: Historic decline (e.g., Topaz Lake). PT = 4.
	PT = 3	UT: PT set at 3 (Parrish et al. 2002). PT = 3.
		WA: Unknown trend. PT = 3.
Snowy Egret (b)	PT = 4	OR: Historic declines due to market hunting in the late 1800s near Malheur Lake, nesting did not resume until 1941 (Herziger and Ivey 2003e). Recent decline at Malheur NWR (G. Ivey, unpub. data). PT = 4.
	PT = 3	ID: PT set at 3 (Idaho PIF 2000). PT = 3.
		NV: Unknown trend. PT = 3.
	PT = 1	UT: PT set at 1 (Parrish et al. 2002). PT = 1.
Great Blue Heron (b)	PT = 3	CA, ID, NV, OR, WA: Uncertain trend. PT = 3.
		UT: PT set at 3 (Parrish et al. 2002). PT = 3.
Black-crowned Night-Heron (b)	PT = 3	CA, ID, NV, OR, WA: Uncertain trend. PT = 3.
		UT: PT set at 3 (Parrish et al. 2002). PT = 3.
Least Bittern (b)	PT = 3	CA, ID, NV, OR, UT: Uncertain trend. PT = 3.
White-faced Ibis (b)	PT = 3	CA, NV, OR: Historic declines due to market hunting, contaminants. Recent increasing trend suggests recovery of this species (Ivey et al. 2004). PT = 3.
		ID: PT set at 3 (Idaho PIF 2000). PT = 3.
		UT: PT set at 3 (Parrish et al. 2002). PT = 3.

Table 20. Justification for population trend (PT) scores for high and moderate priority waterbird species in Bird Conservation Region (BCR) 9 (cont.). Some species are not listed even though they may have special state status.[1]

Species	PT index	Trend justification
American White Pelican (b)	PT = 4	CA: Formerly nested at Eagle Lake, Honey Lake WA (PRBO 2003) and Goose Lake. Declines due to disturbance, harrassment by fishermen, contaminants. PT = 4. OR: Common Malheur Lake late 1800s, no colonies in state by 1932 due to drought and draining, resumed nesting Upper Klamath Lake 1934, sporadic Malheur Lake and abandoned 1960, resumed 1985 (Herziger and Ivey 2003b). Declining trend in recent years (G. Ivey, unpub. data). PT = 4. WA: Extirpated from two sites, started nesting at new island in 1994 (Doran et al. 2004). PT = 4.
	PT = 3	ID: PT set at 3 (Idaho PIF 2000). PT = 3. NV: Unknown trend. PT = 3. UT: PT set at 3 (Parrish et al. 2002). PT = 3. UT. State PIF plan set population objective.
American White Pelican (m)		
	PT = 3	UT: Migrant. PT = 3.
Common Loon (b)		
	PT = 5	CA: Historic declines, now extirpated (PRBO 2003). PT = 5. OR: Historically probable breeder Malheur Lake, present at Cascade Lakes, breeding range from northern California to British Columbia (Gabrielson and Jewett 1940), no recent records (Merrifield 2003). PT = 5.
	PT = 4	WA: Trend unknown, but formerly more widely distributed (Richardson et al. 2000). PT = 4.
Common Loon (m)		
	PT = 3	ID, NV, UT, WA: Migrant. PT = 3.

[1] Exceptions to BCR 9 list:
- Greater Sandhill Crane (LCRVP) (m) is Focal in NV, but migrant in BCR 9.
- Ring-billed Gull is Focal in ID, but Not at Risk in BCR 9.
- Caspian Tern is Focal in ID, but Low Concern in BCR 9.
- Red-necked Grebe and Horned Grebe are SC in OR, but Low Concern in BCR 9.
- Eared Grebe (breeding) is Focal in ID, but Low Concern in BCR 9.
- Great Egret is SC in ID, but Not at Risk in BCR 9.
- American Bittern is Focal in ID, but Low Concern in BCR 9.

Table 21. Justification for population trend (PT) scores for high and moderate priority waterbird species in Bird Conservation Region (BCR) 10. Some species are not listed even though they may have special state status.[1]

Species	PT index	Trend justification
Greater Sandhill Crane (CVP) (b)	PT = 3	OR: Historic declines due to market hunting and habitat loss (Littlefield and Ivey 2002). Recent breeding surveys (Ivey and Herziger 2000) suggest remaining available habitat is close to saturation in the state. PT = 3.
Greater Sandhill Crane (LCRVP) (b)	PT = 4	ID: PT set at 4 (Idaho PIF 2000). PT = 4.
Greater Sandhill Crane (RMP) (b)	PT = 4	ID: PT set at 4 (Idaho PIF 2000). PT = 4. WY: Historic declines due to market hunting and habitat loss (Ivey and Littlefield 2002). Population may have recovered, but potential for expansion into former range (R. Drewien, pers. comm.). PT = 4.
	PT = 2	MT: PT set at 2 (Montana PIF 2002). PT = 2.
California Gull (b)	PT = 3	ID: PT set at 3 (Idaho PIF 2000). PT = 3. MT: PT set at 3 (Montana PIF 2002). PT = 3. WY: Uncertain trend. PT = 3.
Franklin s Gull (b)	PT = 4 PT = 3	MT: PT set at 4 (Montana PIF 2002). PT = 4. ID: PT set at 3 (Idaho PIF 2000). PT = 3.
Caspian Tern (b)	PT = 3	MT: PT set at 3 (Montana PIF 2002). PT = 3. WY: Uncertain trend. PT = 3.
Forster s Tern (b)	PT = 3	MT: PT set at 3 (Montana PIF 2002). PT = 3. WY: Unknown (Nicholoff 2003). PT = 3.
Black Tern (b)	PT = 3	ID: PT set at 3 (Idaho PIF 2000). PT = 3. MT, WA, WY: Equivocol or unknown trend (Shuford 1999). PT = 3.
Horned Grebe (b)	PT = 3	ID, OR, WA: Uncertain trend. PT = 3. MT: PT set at 3 (Montana PIF 2002). PT = 3.
Snowy Egret (b)	PT = 3	ID: PT set at 3 (Idaho PIF 2000). PT = 3. WY: Uncertain trend. PT = 3.
Great Blue Heron (b)	PT = 3	ID, WA: Uncertain trend. PT = 3. MT: PT set at 3 (Montana PIF 2002). PT = 3.
Black-crowned Night-Heron (b)	PT = 3	ID, WY: Uncertain trend. PT = 3. MT: PT set at 3 (Montana PIF 2002). PT = 3.
American Bittern (b)	PT = 3	ID, OR, WA: Uncertain trend. PT = 3. MT: PT set at 3 (Montana PIF 2002). PT = 3. WY: Unknown (Nicholoff 2003). PT = 3.

Table 21. Justification for population trend (PT) scores for high and moderate priority waterbird species in Bird Conservation Region (BCR) 10 (cont.). Some species are not listed even though they may have special state status.[1]

Species	PT index	Trend justification
White-faced Ibis (b)	PT = 3	ID: PT set at 3 (Idaho PIF 2000). PT = 3. MT: PT set at 3 (Montana PIF 2002). PT = 3. WY: Uncertain trend. PT = 3.
American White Pelican (b)	PT = 3	MT: PT set at 3 (Montana PIF 2002). PT = 3. WY: Unknown (Nicholoff 2003). PT = 3.
Common Loon (b)	PT = 4 PT = 3	WA: Trend unknown, but formerly more widely distributed (Richardson et al. 2000). PT = 4. ID: Uncertain trend. PT = 3. MT: PT set at 3 (Montana PIF 2002). PT = 3. WY: Unknown (Nicholoff 2003). PT = 3.

[1] Exceptions to BCR 10 list:
- Greater Sandhill Crane (LCRVP) is Focal in ID, but Low Concern in BCR 10.
- Ring-billed Gull is Focal in ID, but Not at Risk in BCR 10.
- Red-necked Grebe is Focal in ID, but Low Concern in BCR 10.
- Eared Grebe (breeding) is Focal in ID, but Low Concern in BCR 10.
- Western Grebe is Focal in ID, but Low Concern in BCR 10.
- Clark's Grebe is SC and Focal in MT, but Low Concern in BCR 10.

Table 22. Justification for population trend (PT) scores for high and moderate priority waterbird species in Bird Conservation Region (BCR) 15. Some species are not listed even though they may have special state status.[1]

Species	PT index	Trend justification
Greater Sandhill Crane (CVP) (b)	PT = 4	CA: Historic declines due to market hunting and habitat loss (Littlefield and Ivey 2002).
Black Tern (b)	PT = 4	CA: Evidence of decline (Shuford 1999). PT = 4.
Western Grebe (b)	PT = 4	CA: Historic declines due to market hunting and contaminants, current threats such as water drawdown (Ivey 2004). PT = 4.
Clark's Grebe (b)	PT = 4	CA: Historic declines due to market hunting and contaminants, current threats such as water drawdown (Ivey 2004). PT = 4.
Common Loon (m)	PT = 3	CA: Migrant. PT = 3.

[1] Exceptions to BCR 15 list:
- Lesser Sandhill Crane (PFP) is SC in CA, but unsure of status in BCR.

Table 23. Justification for population trend (PT) scores for high and moderate priority waterbird species in Bird Conservation Region (BCR) 16. Some species are not listed even though they may have special state status.[1]

Species	PT index	Trend justification
Greater Sandhill Crane (RMP) (b)	PT = 4	CO: Historic declines due to market hunting and habitat loss (Ivey and Littlefield 2002). Population may have recovered, but potential for expansion into former range (R. Drewien, pers. comm.). PT =4.
Greater Sandhill Crane (RMP) (m)	PT = 3	CO: Migrant. PT = 3.
Western Grebe (b)	PT = 3	AZ, CO: Uncertain trend. PT =3. UT: PT set at 3 (Parrish et al. 2002). PT = 3.
Clark s Grebe (b)	PT = 3	AZ, CO, NM: Uncertain trend. PT =3.
Snowy Egret (b)	PT = 3	CO, NM, UT: Uncertain trend. PT = 3.
Green Heron (b)	PT = 3	CO, NM: Uncertain trend. PT = 3.
Black-crowned Night-Heron (b)	PT = 3	CO, NM: Uncertain trend. PT = 3. UT: PT set at 3 (Parrish et al. 2002). PT = 3.
Least Bittern (b)	PT = 3	AZ, CO, NM, UT: Uncertain trend. PT = 3.
American Bittern (b)	PT = 5 PT = 3	AZ: Extirpated. PT = 5. CO, NM, UT: Uncertain trend. PT = 3.
American White Pelican (b)	PT = 3	CO: Uncertain trend. PT = 3.

[1] Exceptions to BCR 16 list:
- Greater Sandhill Crane is SC in CO but MCP is not named by subspecies, and is Low Concern in BCR 16.
- Snowy Egret is SC in AZ, but does not breed in BCR 16.
- Great Egret is SE in AZ, but peripheral.
- White-faced Ibis is Focal in NM, but Low Concern in BCR 16.
- American White Pelican is SC and Focal in UT, but does not breed in BCR 16.

Table 24. Population objectives for high and moderate priority waterbird species in the Intermountain West Region, Bird Conservation Region 9. HO = Habitat objectives only because migrant. TBE = To Be Established (after data becomes available or species resumes nesting).

Species	Objective #	CA	ID	NV	OR	UT	WA
Greater Sandhill Crane (CVP) (b)	4,500	1,670		30	2,590		260[1]
Greater Sandhill Crane (CVP) (m)	HO	HO			HO		
Greater Sandhill Crane (LCRVP) (b)	TBE		TBE	TBE		TBE	
Greater Sandhill Crane (LCRVP) (m)	HO			HO			
Greater Sandhill Crane (RMP) (b)	TBE		TBE			TBE	
Lesser Sandhill Crane (PFP) (m)	HO	HO			HO		HO
Yellow Rail (b)	520	TBE			520		
California Gull (b)	308,060	62,470	72,400	4,200	4,990	150,000	14,000
Franklin s Gull (b)	42,070	150	8,000		3,270	30,650	
Forster s Tern (b)	7,000	3,210	40	150	1,610	1,590	400
Black Tern (b)	7,770	5,550	160	550	1,090	120	300
Eared Grebe (m)	HO	HO		HO	HO	HO	HO
Western Grebe (b)	13,940	6,960	1,790	80	3,710	400	1,000
Clark s Grebe (b)	3,460	720	710	450	1,180	300	100
Snowy Egret (b)	3,150		610	350	250	1,940	
Great B lue Hero n (b)	4,430	110	1,800	600	250	470	1,200
Black-crowned Night-Heron (b)	5,480	310	1,540	800	1,380	450	1,000
Least Bittern (b)	TBE	TBE	TBE	TBE	TBE	TBE	
White-faced Ibis (b)	54,170	2,310	1,530	12,230	18,100	20,000	
Americ an White Pe lican (b)	35,430	5,880	2,570	14,130	2,360	10,120[2]	360
American White Pelican (m)	HO					HO	
Common Loon (b)	12	TBE			TBE		12
Common Loon (m)	HO		HO	HO		HO	HO

[1] Objec tive se t in state rec overy p lan (Littlefield and Ive y 2002).

[2] Objec tive se t in state PIF pla n (Parrish et al. 2002).

Table 25. Population objectives for high and moderate priority waterbird species in the Intermountain West Region, Bird Conservation Region 10. HO = Habitat objectives only because migrant. TBE = To Be Established (after data becomes available or species resumes nesting).

Species	Objective #	ID	MT	OR	WA	WY
Greater Sandhill Crane (CVP) (b)	260			260		
Greater Sandhill Crane (LCRVP) (b)	150	150				
Greater Sandhill Crane (RMP) (b)	TBE	TBE	TBE			TBE
California Gull (b)	14,230	5,000	920			8,310
Franklin s Gull (b)	21,000	15,000	6,000			
Caspian Tern (b)	150		50			100
Forster s Tern (b)	180		130			50
Black Tern (b)	570	20	200		250	100
Horned Grebe (b)	TBE	TBE	TBE	TBE	TBE	
Snowy Egret (b)	70	40				30
Great Blue Heron (b)	1,400	170	900		330	
Black-crowned Night-Heron (b)	520	70	50			400
American Bittern (b)	TBE	TBE	TBE	TBE	TBE	TBE
White-faced Ibis (b)	5,080	4,790	20			270
Americ an White Pe lican (b)	10,500		8,000			2,500
Common Loon (b)	260	TBE	200		10	50

Table 26. Population objectives for high and moderate priority waterbird species in the Intermountain West Region, Bird Conservation Region 15. HO = Habitat objectives only because migrant.

Species	Objective #	CA
Greater Sandhill Crane (CVP) (b)	250	250
Black Tern (b)	270	270
Western Grebe (b)	2,170	2,170
Clark s Grebe (b)	20	20
Common Loon (m)	HO	HO

Table 27. Population objectives for high and moderate priority waterbird species in the Intermountain West Region, Bird Conservation Region 16. HO = Habitat objectives only because migrant. TBE = To Be Established (after data becomes available or species resumes nesting).

Species	Objective #	AZ	CO	NM	UT
Greater Sandhill Crane (RMP) (b)	TBE		450		TBE
Greater Sandhill Crane (RMP) (m)	HO		HO		
Western Grebe (b)	380	200	150		30
Clark s Grebe (b)	210	50	150	10	
Snowy Egret (b)	940		400	500	40
Green H eron (b)	220		20	200	
Black-crowned Night-Heron (b)	660		600	40	20
Least Bittern (b)	TBE	TBE	TBE	TBE	TBE
American Bittern (b)	TBE	TBE	TBE	TBE	TBE
Americ an White Pe lican (b)	400		400		

Table 28. Population objectives for breeding high and moderate priority waterbird species in the Intermountain West Region by state. TBE = To Be Established (after data becomes available or species resumes nesting).

State	Species	State total	BCR 9 objective	BCR 10 objective	BCR 15 objective	BCR 16 objective
Arizona	Western Grebe	200				200
	Clark s Grebe	50				50
	Least Bittern	TBE				TBE
	American Bittern	TBE				TBE
California	Greater Sandhill Crane (CVP)	1,920	1,670		250	
	Yellow Rail	TBE	TBE			
	California Gull	62,470	62,470			
	Franklin s Gull	150	150			
	Forster s Tern	3,210	3,210			
	Black Tern	5,820	5,550		270	
	Western Grebe	9,130	6,960		2,170	
	Clark s Grebe	740	720		20	
	Great Blue Heron	110	110			
	Black-crowned Night-Heron	310	310			
	Least Bittern	TBE	TBE			
	White-faced Ibis	2,310	2,310			
	American White Pelican	5,880	5,880			
	Common Loon	TBE	TBE			
Colorado	Greater Sandhill Crane (RMP)	450				450
	Western Grebe	150				150
	Clark s Grebe	150				150
	Snowy Egret	400				400
	Green Heron	20				20
	Least Bittern	TBE				TBE
	American Bittern	TBE				TBE
	Black-crowned Night-Heron	600				600
	American White Pelican	400				400
Idaho	Greater Sandhill Crane (LCRVP)	TBE	TBE	150		
	Greater Sandhill Crane (RMP)	TBE	TBE	TBE		
	California Gull	77,400	72,400	5,000		
	Franklin s Gull	23,000	8,000	15,000		
	Forster s Tern	40	40			
	Black Tern	180	160	20		
	Western Grebe	1,790	1,790			
	Clark s Grebe	710	710			
	Snowy Egret	650	610	40		
	Great Blue Heron	1,970	1,800	170		
	Black-crowned Night-Heron	1,610	1,540	70		
	Least Bittern	TBE	TBE			
	American Bittern	TBE		TBE		
	White-faced Ibis	6,320	1,530	4,790		
	American White Pelican	2,570	2,570			
	Common Loon	TBE		TBE		

Table 28. Population objectives for breeding high and moderate priority waterbird species in the Intermountain West Region by state (cont.). TBE = To Be Established (after data becomes available or species resumes nesting).

State	Species	State total	BCR 9 objective	BCR 10 objective	BCR 15 objective	BCR 16 objective
Montana	Greater Sandhill Crane (RMP)	TBE		TBE		
	California Gull	920		920		
	Franklin's Gull	6,000		6,000		
	Caspian Tern	50		50		
	Forster's Tern	130		130		
	Black Tern	200		200		
	Great Blue Heron	900		900		
	Black-crowned Night-Heron	50		50		
	American Bittern	TBE		TBE		
	White-faced Ibis	20		20		
	American White Pelican	8,000		8,000		
	Common Loon	200		200		
Nevada	Greater Sandhill Crane (CVP)	30	30			
	Greater Sandhill Crane (LCRVP)	TBE	TBE			
	California Gull	4,200	4,200			
	Forster's Tern	150	150			
	Black Tern	550	550			
	Western Grebe	80	80			
	Clark's Grebe	450	450			
	Snowy Egret	350	350			
	Great Blue Heron	600	600			
	Black-crowned Night-Heron	800	800			
	Least Bittern	TBE	TBE			
	White-faced Ibis	12,230	12,230			
	American White Pelican	14,130	14,130			
New Mexico	Clark's Grebe	10				10
	Snowy Egret	500				500
	Green Heron	200				200
	Black-crowned Night-Heron	40				40
	Least Bittern	TBE				TBE
	American Bittern	TBE				TBE
Oregon	Greater Sandhill Crane (CVP)	2,850	2,590	260		
	Yellow Rail	520	520			
	California Gull	4,990	4,990			
	Franklin's Gull	3,270	3,270			
	Forster's Tern	1,610	1,610			
	Black Tern	1,090	1,090			
	Western Grebe	3,710	3,710			
	Clark's Grebe	1,180	1,180			
	Snowy Egret	250	250			
	Great Blue Heron	250	250			
	Black-crowned Night-Heron	1,380	1,380			
	Least Bittern	TBE	TBE			
	American Bittern	TBE		TBE		
	White-faced Ibis	18,100	18,100			
	American White Pelican	2,360	2,360			
	Common Loon	TBE	TBE			

Table 28. Population objectives for breeding high and moderate priority waterbird species in the Intermountain West Region by state (cont.). TBE = To Be Established (after data becomes available or species resumes nesting).

State	Species	State total	BCR 9 objective	BCR 10 objective	BCR 15 objective	BCR 16 objective
Utah	Greater Sandhill Crane (LCRVP)	TBE	TBE			
	Greater Sandhill Crane (RMP)	TBE	TBE			TBE
	California Gull	150,000	150,000			
	Franklin's Gull	30,650	30,650			
	Forster's Tern	1,590	1,590			
	Black Tern	120	120			
	Western Grebe	430	400			30
	Clark's Grebe	300	300			
	Snowy Egret	1,980	1,940			40
	Great Blue Heron	470	470			
	Black-crowned Night-Heron	470	450			20
	Least Bittern	TBE	TBE			TBE
	American Bittern	TBE				TBE
	White-faced Ibis	20,000	20,000			
	American White Pelican[1]	10,120	10,120			
Washington	Greater Sandhill Crane (CVP)[2]	260	260			
	California Gull	14,000	14,000			
	Forster's Tern	400	400			
	Black Tern	550	300	250		
	Western Grebe	1,000	1,000			
	Clark's Grebe	100	100			
	Great Blue Heron	1,530	1,200	330		
	Black-crowned Night-Heron	1,000	1,000			
	American Bittern	TBE		TBE		
	American White Pelican	360	360			
	Common Loon	22	12	10		
Wyoming	Greater Sandhill Crane (RMP)	TBE		TBE		
	California Gull	8,310		8,310		
	Caspian Tern	100		100		
	Forster's Tern	50		50		
	Black Tern	100		100		
	Snowy Egret	30		30		
	Black-crowned Night-Heron	400		400		
	American Bittern	TBE		TBE		
	White-faced Ibis	270		270		
	American White Pelican	2,500		2,500		
	Common Loon	50		50		

[1] Objective set in state PIF plan (Parrish et al. 2002).
[2] Objective set in state recovery plan (Littlefield and Ivey 2002).